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DARTING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1960



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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960 - 1961

Chairman of the Committee		Councillor O. Nicholson-Florence	A.S.A.A.
Vice-Chairman "	"	"	Mrs. E. Davies
Members of "	"	"	Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
		"	W. R. Butler, F.C.I.I.
		"	R. W. H. Covell, O.B.E.
		"	C. A. W. Robinson
		"	J. W. Stemp

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor E. H. Simons, J.P.
Vice-Chairman " "	" E. Lacy-Hulbert, F.R.S.A.

Representatives of the Council

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
" Mrs. E. Davies
" J. H. Hardy, C.C.
" C. A. W. Robinson

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. E. Davies

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
/ I. Forrest M.A.P.H.I., FROM 1.4.60

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	Position vacant
Secretary/Clerk:	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Mrs. M. E. Joseph (resigned May, 1960)
	Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk:	Mrs. M. Chalmers (resigned December, 1960)
	Miss B. Brett (appointed February, 1961)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

- + Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- / Holds the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

The Medical Officer of Health and his Clerical Staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

West Hill House,
EPSOM.

August, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr, Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1960. This has been prepared in accordance with the requirements laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, and it contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory. The birth rate was the highest since 1950 and the death rate the lowest since 1955. There was no undue prevalence or severity of epidemic or other illness, and there were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever, of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria. The number of notifications received in connection with the incidence of tuberculosis was the smallest so far recorded.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. Allan, indicates the amount of work which has been performed by him or under his supervision. In addition to many routine duties, the extra work involved in dealing with slum clearance areas has continued to be particularly heavy.

In spite of what has been accomplished in rehousing in Dorking there are still a number of people living in conditions which cannot be considered satisfactory by present standards. In many cases the premises they occupy are not suitable for improvement to any great extent, and it is obvious that the preparation of more clearance schemes will be required when the current programme has been completed.

Once again I gratefully acknowledge the conscientious service which has been given by all members of the Public Health Department, and the co-operation which has been given by colleagues in other departments of the Council's administration. My sincere thanks are due also to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	20,252
Population (estimated mid-year 1960)				...	21,390
Density (persons per acre)		...	...	...	2.25
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1960					6,776
Rateable value at 31st December, 1960				...	£389,268
Produce of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,550

Live Births

Total Male Female

Total	350	171	179
Legitimate	334	163	171
Illegitimate	16	8	8

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.4
Standardised birth rate " "	17.5
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.6

Still Births

Total	3	1	2
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Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	8.5
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Deaths

Total	241	124	117
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Crude death rate per 1,000 population	11.3
Standardised death rate	9.8

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	6	4	2
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	17.1
" " " " " " " - legitimate	18.0
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	5
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.3

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.6

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	17.0
------------------------------------------------------------------	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
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Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-
-------------------------------------------------------	---

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 350 of which 171 were males and 179 females. The birth rate was 16.4 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 14.9 for 1959, and is the highest since 1950.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.07) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 17.5 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.1 for England and Wales.

Sixteen births, or 4.6% of the total, were registered as illegitimate, the corresponding figure for England and Wales was 5.4%.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 241, giving a crude death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total, which included 124 males and 117 females, was the lowest since 1955.

A comparability factor (0.87) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 11.3 to 9.8. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

Approximately 46% of deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

Causes of Deaths

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 136 deaths; malignant disease (categories 10-14) 43 deaths; and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 16 deaths.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Five residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. Two of the deceased were motor cyclists in collision with other vehicles, one was a passenger in a motor car involved in a collision, one was an elderly pedestrian knocked down by a car and one was the driver of a tractor.

Other Accidental Deaths

These numbered five. Two were caused by complication which followed relatively slight falls in elderly persons; one in a young person by a fall from a roundabout; one from gunshot wounds and one from respiratory obstruction due to infarction of food in the larynx.

Infant Mortality

There were six deaths of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of five on last year's figure. The infant mortality rate was 17.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.7 for England and Wales. Five of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and three of these within 1 week of birth.

Infant Mortality (cont.)

In Table II the infant mortality rates for the years 1931 onwards are set out. These figures demonstrate the remarkable fall which has occurred in both the national and the local rates. If, however, the deaths of infants under 1 week of age are considered, the fall is much less marked and unless means are found to prevent deaths in this group the reduction in the infant mortality rate is not likely to continue much below its present level. To focus attention on the problems presented by still births and deaths in infants under 1 week of age, otherwise mortality in the perinatal period, the two figures are added together and used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. In 1960 the rate was 17.0. When, from research, more is known of the causes of stillbirths, of prematurity and of congenital defects, it will be possible to consider what further measures can be taken to reduce their incidence.

Of the six infant deaths in the year under review, three were due to congenital malformations incompatible with prolonged life, two to prematurity and one to intestinal obstruction.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The rate for England and Wales was 0.39 per 1,000 total births.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 21,390 representing an increase of 410 on the previous year. Births exceeded deaths by 109. Since the Census was taken in 1951, there has been an estimated increase in population of 1,138.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 23 - 29)

Table I includes birth and death rates, and a comparison with the figures for 1959. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives a classification of the causes of deaths which occurred during the year, and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY
Services for General Practitioners

For the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by general practitioners, a mobile unit visited Dorking at weekly intervals throughout the year. It was thus possible for any patient having symptoms referable to abnormalities of the lungs to be examined with expedition and with a minimum of inconvenience. During the year under review 324 people attended, and among these 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of lung cancer were detected.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields Section of the Redhill County Hospital (telephone Smallfields 271) with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere, or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Provided that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (tel. No. Redhill 3206).

For convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out on page 10.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons under forty years of age, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services at all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if treatment is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 10.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the Act of 1948 gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might

National Assistance Act (cont.)

be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found to be in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enabled authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No statutory action under these Acts was necessary during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and forty-two bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition ten bodies were taken to the Epsom mortuary. Thirty-four of the total were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital.

The Council appointed representatives (Councillor O. Nicholson-Florence, A.S.A.A., Councillor Mrs. E. Davies and Councillor E. Lacy-Hylbert, F.R.S.A.) to attend a conference held at the Council Offices, Leatherhead, on the 31st October, 1960. The purpose of the conference was to consider a proposal for the centralisation of mortuary accommodation at the Epsom District Hospital, to serve the needs of the hospital and of several local authorities, including Dorking Urban District, Leatherhead Urban District, the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, Banstead Urban District and Dorking and Horley Rural District. The local authorities concerned were in favour of the proposal and agreed that an approach should be made to the South West Regional Hospital Board, in the hope that it would be able to collatorate.

CREMATION

The establishment of a new crematorium in Randalls Park, Leatherhead, is an addition of an essential service within easy reach of a considerable part of the Dorking Urban District. The crematorium, which will be in use by mid-year 1961, is in the ownership of the Winbledon Borough Council.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Hones, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Nth. Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	"
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	"
Speech Clinic	"	"
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Redhill County Hospital Earlswood Common	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-patient department of many London Hospitals)	Females: Mon. 3-7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains.

The sources of supply for the different parts of the Urban District still remain the same - that for Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham being derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The remainder of the district receives water which is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, and derived from the lower greensand.

Reports were received on 42 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out under private arrangements made by the Company.

Typical results of chemical examinations of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	Leatherhead Pumping Station	Dorking Pumping Station
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a minute deposit of chalk particles.	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute sand particles.
Colour	Normal	Normal
Turbidity	Less than 5	Less than 5
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	9.0	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	38
Electric Conductivity	280	350
Total Solids	185	235
Chlorides as Cl.	20	18
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	54	98
Hardness: Total	97	150
Carbonate	54	98
Non-carbonate	43	52
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.2	6.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.036	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value (3 hrs. at 37°C)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.15	0.10
Metals: Iron	Nil	Nil
Other metals	Nil	Nil

Water (cont)

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:-

Dwelling houses supplied by piped main supply	6,810
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " standpipes	13
" " " " wells	2
" " " " other means	1

To the above figures must be added the caravans and temporary structures which are either permanently occupied, or are used for holiday purposes. The sites where these dwellings are situated have a supply from standpipes delivering water from the mains, but the increase in demand occasioned by the provision of additional standpipes and other facilities is revealing that although supplies may be adequate the pressure along the Box Hill Road main is not sufficient to enable taps to be brought into effective use on the higher ground on the South side of the road.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The house refuse collection throughout the district continued on a weekly basis, the disposal being by controlled tipping. At the tip precautions were taken against fly and other insect infestations by routine treatment with an insecticidal powder.

The Council's Rodent Operator inspected the tip regularly, and dealt with any rat infestations (all of a minor nature) as soon as evidence of these vermin was found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip amounted to 5,833 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons - an increase of 43 tons, or nearly 8% - on last year's figure. The downward trend of the past three years has therefore had an appreciable reverse.

Trade refuse, still delivered to the tip by the traders themselves, no collection having yet been organised by the Council, again showed an increase, and totalled 420 tons 19 cwt. This is 15% more than in 1959.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District amounted to 1,281 tons 7 cwt - about 160 tons more than last year's total.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Main Drainage Scheme on which I have commented during the last few years was completed and came into full operation in 1960.

The effect of this was that sewage from Holmwood was diverted at Brockham, and with the aid of a new pumping station at Castle Gardens the whole of the sewage from the Holmwood area was discharged to the Main Outfall Works at Pixham Lane.

Properties in Castle Gardens, some of which previously had cesspools, while others drained to a septic tank installation, were connected to main drainage.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

In view of my remarks last year about the conditions in the Box Hill area, it is gratifying to note that in consequence of a report by the Surveyor on the work involved in connection with the provision of main drainage on Box Hill, the Council decided to engage Consulting Engineers for the preparation of a preliminary report on soil and surface water drainage in that part of the district.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into operation on the 29th August, 1960.

Owing to the large number of caravans, on sites of various sizes, in the Box Hill Road area, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff had to cope with a considerable amount of work in inspections, reports and discussions. The position is dealt with fully in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 128 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Public Health Inspector made 66 visits.

Each pool is fitted with an automatic chlorinating plant. In two cases the pools derive their water from main supplies, both have filtration plants and the water is re-circulated in approximately 6 hours. The third pool is filled from a private bore hole supply which on sampling was found to be bacteriologically satisfactory. Continuous pumping supplies 2,000 gallons of fresh water per hour, this being automatically chlorinated, and an equivalent amount is displaced and flows to waste. Once a week the pool is completely emptied, scrubbed down with a sterilising solution, and refilled.

In all, 48 samples were taken from the 3 pools and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. On 46 of these the reports were satisfactory.

In one of the unsatisfactory samples the colony count was excessive, though no coliform bacilli were present in 100 ml. The other result was due to a breakdown in the chlorinator. Subsequent samples were quite satisfactory.

AIR POLLUTION

As no effective progress was made towards the setting-up of a much needed collection of trade refuse by the Council, further instances of the burning of such refuse, to the annoyance of neighbours, occurred in the centre of the shopping area. It could probably be said that the practice was more intermittent, as some of the persistent offenders of the previous year appeared to have seen the light of reason, but nevertheless, as the solution to this problem is so obvious, the vigilance which had to be maintained by your Public Health Inspectors seemed to be an unnecessary waste of time.

The question of the emission of oil smut from the North Holmwood Brickworks continued to exercise the attention of your staff. Further details are given in the report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in past years the Surrey County Council Education Department made arrangements with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the treatment of school canteens and kitchens for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests. Visits were also made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspection s (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	18	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	89	110	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

(4) The factories on the register are classified as follows:-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing	1	-
Bakehouses	5	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boot Repairs	3	2
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	2
Cable Making	1	-
Concrete Paving Stones	1	-
Cabinet Repairs	-	1
Cleaning and Pressing	3	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Opticians	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	14	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Gasholder Station	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs	14	2
Pencil Manufacturers	-	1
Printing	4	-
Radio Engineers	3	3
Sausage Manufacturers	5	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Silk Screen Printing	2	-
Slaughterhouses	1	-
Tailoring	3	3
Tent Making	1	-
Ticket Printing	1	-
Timber Merchants	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Wheelbarrows	1	-

The name and address of one out-worker in the wearing apparel trade was notified from another authority.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4.

HOUSING

Eighty-one dwellings were erected by the Local Authority during the year. The Council's estates now comprise 1,197 houses, maisonettes and flats, and five shops with flats over.

One hundred and three houses were built by private enterprise and four addition units provided by the conversion of a large house into five flats.

5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, routine sampling was carried out of pasteurised milk which is available from four sources outside the Urban District.

Full details of this aspect of the Department's work are given later by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 67 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 44 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 970 samples were taken for analysis, including 693 of milk. Thirty-seven samples were found to be below standard, 20 of these being of milk. Successful legal proceedings were taken against a Dairy Company for selling milk containing 57% and 58% added water, and against a firm of grocers for selling casserole meat as stewed steak.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1959 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1960, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 182 primary vaccinations and 87 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 145 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 41.5% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparable figure for 1959 was 44% and for England and Wales in the same year 44.5%.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 19 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.19 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA

For the thirteenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals in various parts of the district, of which details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great.

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont.)

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in the Dorking Urban District for over thirteen years, there has recently been an increase in the incidence of this disease in several parts of the country, including the London area. Immunisation against diphtheria, therefore, still retains its importance in the immunisation programme, as one of the diseases which can be controlled by artificial means. Other diseases in the programme are smallpox, against which vaccination is desirable in early childhood; whooping cough, which is often most severe and dangerous in young infants and against which treatment should be concluded within six months of birth; poliomyelitis, which is at its most commonest, if not at its severest, in the early years, and therefore must be included in the immunisation programme in the first year. Tetanus, although a rare disease now, requires consideration before the end of the first year. Fortunately it is possible to combine the treatment against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in one series of injections. When treatment is given as early as suggested above, single reinforcing doses are required in the second year of life of the combined vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and of poliomyelitis vaccine.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 322 children received primary treatment and 860 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	160	802
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>162</u>	<u>58</u>
	<u>322</u>	<u>860</u>

At the end of the year it was estimated that 63% of children under the age of 15 years had been immunised within the past 5 years and were, with reasonable certainty, in an effective state of immunity. A further 30% had received their last treatment more than 5 years ago, and in this group some waning of immunity may have occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH

Six cases of whooping cough were notified during 1960.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 251 children had received treatment. In 227 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and in 222 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

Four cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 256 in 1959. The incidence rate was 0.19 per 1,000 population. No death from the disease was recorded.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year, the causative organism being of the Salmonella Typhi-murium group.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

For the third year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis must now take first place in the means of prevention of this disease. It is too early yet to know how effective the vaccine at present in use will be, and it will be a few years before a complete picture can be obtained of the efficiency and duration of its protective powers. In spite of this, and taking into consideration the malignant nature of the disease and the ineffectiveness of other methods of controlling it, everyone eligible to apply for treatment should do so at the earliest opportunity. The upper age limit has now been extended to 40 years of age. Expectant mothers, members of health, hospital and nursing services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from their own doctor. Persons over 40 years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, Southern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1960.

Persons born in the years 1920-1932	679
" " " " " 1933-1942	85
Children " " " " 1943-1960	392
Others	10
Third injections (all ages)	<u>1,745</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,911</u>

The number treated in the previous year was 5,818, and the total since the scheme commenced is 8770.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Nine cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 25.5 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 25.4 in 1959. All the notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, seven related to patients who were admitted for their confinements from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year. However this condition is not notifiable and it is possible for the illness to occur without coming to the notice of the Public Health Department, unless it should proceed to a fatal termination.

Immunisation against Tetanus

The County Council's immunisation arrangements now include treatment against tetanus. This may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and may be obtained from the family doctor or from a children's clinic. During the year 239 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time, and of these 222 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1960 the number treated was 205.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 12 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 13 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	4	By removals to other districts	7
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	8	By recovery	3
	<u>12</u>	By death	3 +
			<u>13</u>

+ In one of these cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 98 compared with 99 in the previous year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Four notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners. These concerned residents of the district in which the active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Two deaths from tuberculosis were assigned to the district. The incidence rate was 0.09 per 1,000 population.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

These results reflect the improvement which has taken place in the methods of treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid and isoniazid. Infectivity as well as mortality is reduced by these agents. If everyone with persistent respiratory symptoms took advantage of the existing facilities the number of infected persons at large in the community in a condition dangerous to other

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Tuberculosis (cont.)

people would be rapidly reduced. The benefit of early diagnosis and treatment would be apparent at once to the patient by the improvement in his health, and to the community by the reduction of the number of new cases resulting from the curtailment of his period of infectivity.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1960.

Number offered treatment	117	
" consenting	89	(equivalent to 76.1% of total)
" vaccinated	81	(" " 69.2% " ")

Of the 89 children for whom consents were obtained, 3 failed to attend for examination and 5 were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test, and were therefore excluded from the treatment.

Mass Radiography

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that the scheme mentioned in the report of last year has been continued, and a Unit has visited Dorking each week on Wednesdays from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m., setting up at the rear of the Dorking Halls. Its main purpose is to encourage the X-ray examination of patients attending their doctors with symptoms referable to diseases of the chest. Five hundred and seventy persons were examined by the Unit, with the result that one person was found to be suffering from cancer of the lung and two from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council were represented on the Care Committee during the year by Councillor E. Davies.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1959 and 1960

	1960	1959
<u>RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>		
<u>BIRTH</u>		
Live Birth (Crude)	16.4	14.9
<u>DEATH</u>		
All Causes (Crude)	11.3	13.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.09	-
Influenza	0.05	0.24
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.14	0.86
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATION (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	0.05	-
Scarlet Fever	0.19	0.91
Whooping Cough	0.28	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.19	12.20
Pneumonia	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.05	0.67
Dysentery	0.05	0.05
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.09	0.38
Non-Respiratory	0.09	-
<u>RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	17.1	35.3
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	14.3	16.0
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	8.6	16.0
<u>RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE & STILL) BIRTHS</u>		
Still Births	8.5	9.5
Perinatal Mortality	17.0	25.4
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	25.5	25.4
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1960

DECENNIAL AVERAGES 1931-1960

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births		
	England and Wales	Dorking District	Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking District	Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	14.14		12.2	12.2		58	31.0	
1941-1950	16.9	16.8		12.3	12.7		43	29.2	
1951	15.5	13.6	(13.6) +	12.5	12.8	(10.8) +	29.7	25.6	7
1952	15.3	14.1	(14.1)	11.3	12.4	(10.4)	27.6	21.2	6
1953	15.5	12.6	(13.6)	11.4	13.4	(11.1)	26.8	7.9	2
1954	15.2	13.5	(14.6)	11.3	11.2	(9.3)	25.4	36.4	10
1955	15.0	10.8	(11.6)	11.7	11.1	(9.2)	24.9	27.3	6
1956	15.6	13.2	(14.3)	11.7	13.7	(11.8)	23.7	36.9	10
1957	16.1	13.9	(14.9)	11.5	11.7	(10.2)	23.1	10.5	3
1958	16.4	14.0	(15.0)	11.7	12.3	(10.8)	22.5	13.8	4
1959	16.5	14.9	(15.8)	11.6	13.3	(11.6)	22.0	35.3	11
1960	17.1	16.4	(17.5)	11.5	11.3	(9.8)	21.7	17.1	6

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	-	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	-	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	12	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	11	19	30
18. Coronary disease angina	26	22	48
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	3
20. Other heart disease	15	31	46
21. Other circulatory disease	3	6	9
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	8	4	12
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	5	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
34. All other accidents	4	1	5
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	124	117	241

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polioomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
non-paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-1950
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Total number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District		Notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				<u>Deaths</u>	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATE 1934-1960

(Quinquennial Averages 1924-1958)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of primary notifications</u>	<u>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Deaths Total</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954 - 1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959	9	0.43	-	-
1960	4	0.18	2	0.09

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1960

Public Health Inspectors' Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of
your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1960.

In view of the fact that the deficiency in qualified
staff, to which I referred last year, lasted until the 1st April
when Mr. Forrest filled the vacancy caused by Mr. Jarrett's
departure in August, 1959, it is gratifying to be able to
record the increased attention given to general inspections,
particularly of shops and factories.

No doubt the cessation of meat inspection during
the period of slaughterhouse reconstruction was one of the
main factors in allowing for improvement in these routine duties,
yet several other matters arose which required a great deal of
time, both on inspections and on preparation of reports,
notably the question of slaughterhouses and slaughtering
facilities, and the review of caravan sites in connection with
the operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development
Act, 1960.

The statistics and summaries in the following pages
are necessarily brief and factual. They do not indicate the
hours which may have to be spent on some particular aspect of
the work in order to achieve desired results, yet particularly
when new or amending legislation is introduced there must often
be quite lengthy periods of consideration and discussion in
order to ensure that those sections of the community affected
are aware of their changed responsibilities.

As in previous years, I welcome this opportunity of
expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Committee my
appreciation of the support which I receive from them. I am
grateful to Dr. Ive for the help and guidance he gives when-
ever needed, and to my colleagues in all other departments
for their co-operation. My special thanks are due to my own
staff, for their cheerful and willing response in dealing with
the wide variety of problems which confront us from time to
time.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	24
Drainage	794
Stables and Piggeries	6
Air Pollution	250
Fried Fish Shops	1
Farms	23
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	798
Camp Sites	112
Factories	110
Bakehouses	2
Pet Animals Act, 1951	2
Swimming Pools	78
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	137
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	17
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	6734
Wasps' Nests	346
Schools	4
Shops	128
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	834
Unsuccessful Visits	434

Housing -

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	41
No. of re-inspections	167

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	8
No. of re-inspections	162

Under Rent Act, 1957:

No. of houses inspected	6
-------------------------	---

Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	3
No. of re-inspections	4

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	224
------------------------------	-----

Improvement Grant Visits	69
--------------------------	----

Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	6
Visits re. disinfection	3
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	16

Meat and Food Inspection -

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	426
Visits to Shops and Stalls	14
Visits to Other Premises	5

Visits to:

Butchers	55
Canteens	4
Dairies & Milk Distributors	57
Fishmongers & Poulterers	20
Food Preparing Premises	52
Grocers	121
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	32
Ice-cream Premises	16
Market Stalls	68

Meat and Food Inspections - continued -

Visits to:

Restaurants	19
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	53
Wholesalers	51
Hospitals	27
Clubs	2
Licensed Premises	11
Bakeries	13

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	125
Water - Bacteriological	66
Miscellaneous Food Visits	6
Food Hygiene Visits	143
	<hr/>
	12,930
	<hr/>

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955) is as follows :-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1960	18
Issued during the year	63
Complied with during the year	32
Cancelled during the year	3
Statutory Action necessary	23
Outstanding on 31st December, 1960	20

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1960	7
Issued during the year	29
Complied with during the year	23
Outstanding on 31st December, 1960	13

COMPLAINTS

Six hundred and fifteen complaints were received from the public as follows :-

Flooded cellars and basements	6
Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	16
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	1
Other defects - houses	20
Defective cesspools	6
Drainage of houses	11
Rats and Mice	170
Unsound Food	42
Defective dustbins	51
Nuisance from smell	13
Air pollution	2
Ants	7
Beetles	5
Bugs	2
Woodworm	2
Wasps' Nests	224
Miscellaneous insect pests	28
Miscellaneous	9

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage -</u>		
Cesspools - defective	2	2
Cesspools - overflowing	3	3
Drains defective	5	5
<u>Pipes -</u>		
Rainwater pipes - new required	1	1
Soil/vent. pipes - defective	1	-
Waste-pipes - new required	1	1
<u>Sewers -</u>		
Public sewers - choked or defective	17	17
<u>Sinks -</u>		
New required	2	3
<u>Water Closets -</u>		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	4	5
Flushing cistern - defective	1	2
Flushing cistern - new required	1	1
Water supply required	1	-
<u>Water supply -</u>		
Supply pipes	1	1
<u>Yards and Passages -</u>		
Require paving and/or drainage	1	1
<u>General Defects -</u>		
Accumulations	3	2
Ceilings defective	1	-
Cellars flooded	3	3
Chimney stacks defective	4	3
Defective doors	1	2
" dustbins	27	18
" eavesgutters	9	5
" floors	4	3
Kitchen ranges and ovens defective	1	1
Internal walls - plastering required	19	11
Ceilings require plastering	6	3
Roofs - defective	5	6
Roofs - require stripping and reroofing	4	5
Skirtings defective	1	2
Steps (external) defective	-	2
Walls - damp	5	6
Walls - brickwork defective	2	2
Walls - external rendering defective	5	5
Walls - require damp proofing solution	2	1
Windows - defective	4	3
Window frames defective	5	2
Window cills defective	2	2
Window sashcords defective	3	2
Other Nuisances	1	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

(1) Housing Act, 1957 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1960	4
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1960	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	1
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	2
No. of Statutory Notices served	1
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1960	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1960	1

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust- bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1960	9	1	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1960	7	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	27	3	26
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	11	3	15
Statutory Action necessary	16	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices served	22	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	22	-	1
Action in Default	-	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	-	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1960	8	1	6
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1960	7	-	5

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In accordance with Section 3(1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a review was carried out of the district's existing and probable future requirements for slaughterhouse facilities, and of the facilities which were or were likely to become available to meet those requirements.

The following were invited to submit their views on the adequacy of the slaughterhouse and slaughtering facilities in the district:

- The Guildford and District Meat Trades Association.
- The Guildford and District Co-operative Society Limited.
- The Secretary of the local Branch of the Farmers' Union.
- The two firms of Auctioneers who alternately conduct sales of livestock at the weekly cattle market.

Slaughterhouses - continued -

When a first draft of the report had been prepared, further comments were sought from the above, and in addition the adjoining local authorities were also asked if they had any observations to make, but none were given.

The report, which was dated 7th October, 1960, indicated that the occupier of one of the three private slaughterhouses had decided that he did not propose to carry out the alterations and additions which would be necessary to bring his premises up to the specified standard, but would use the building for other purposes. As the previous use had been to deal with only a few pigs and an occasional calf or sheep on one day each week, the consequent loss of throughput was not sufficient to make any appreciable difference to the slaughtering need.

The occupier of the second small slaughterhouse intimated that he intended to carry out works to make his premises comply with the regulations but no proposals had been submitted up to the end of the year. Again in this case, very little slaughtering had been carried out in recent months.

The third and largest slaughterhouse was under reconstruction at the time the report was prepared, and upon completion proved to be a good example of what can be achieved partly by reconditioning, partly by reconstruction and re-arrangement. While the necessary work was in progress - from the 23rd June to 24th October - no slaughtering took place, so the number of animals slaughtered during 1960 - 4,197 - shows a marked decrease on the 1959 figure of 6,593. There is no doubt, however, that as this slaughterhouse is now functioning smoothly, although not to full capacity on every weekday, the throughput recorded in 1961 will show a considerable increase.

The Council's "Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities" was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with a recommendation that the 1st October, 1961 should be the day appointed by the Minister for the construction regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses in the district.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

- (a) Four hundred and twenty-six visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purposes of meat inspection, and the result of that inspection is summarised in Tables "A", "B" and "C".

The three cases of *Cysticercus bovis* which were found were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the animals for sale.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE "A".

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	TOTAL
Number killed	417	257	218	1245	2060	4197
Number inspected	417	257	218	1245	2060	4197
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	4	2	1	5	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	64	94	-	27	102	287
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.	15.35	38.13	0.92	2.25	5.19	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	3
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -

2 tons. 12 cwts. 1 qtr. 17 lbs.

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	Tuber- culosis		Other Diseases										TOTAL		
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino- bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy		Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases
BOVINES (excluding calves)	674															
Whole carcasses and offal																
Part carcasses																
Heads and tongues					2	2										
Hearts																
Lungs																
Livers and part livers																
Kidneys				19				2	122				3		1	
CALVES	218															
Whole carcasses and offal																
SHEEP	1245															
Whole carcasses and offal																
Part carcasses																
Hearts																
Lungs																
Livers and part livers																
PIGS	2060															
Whole carcasses and offal																
Part carcasses				4												
Heads and tongues																
Hearts																
Lungs																
Livers and part livers																
TOTAL:-	4197	-	-	25	2	2	3	102	124	7	-	10	33	4	12	324

TABLE "C".

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcass and Offal	Part Carcass	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Mesentery	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:									
Bovines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) OTHER DISEASES:									
Bovines	1980	183	192	11	27	2042	-	4	4439
Pigs	858	219	11	11½	23	209½	-	-	1332
Sheep	25	19	-	½	3½	50	-	-	98
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:									
Bovines	1980	183	192	11	27	2042	-	4	4439
Pigs	858	219	11	11½	23	209½	-	-	1332
Sheep	25	19	-	½	3½	50	-	-	98
TOTALS:-	2863	421	203	23	53½	2301½	-	4	5869

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles and Jars	Weight				
			Tons	Cwt	Qrs	lbs	Ozs
Beef: Imported	-	-	-	1	2	6	-
Beef: English	-	-	-	2	-	12	3
Offal: Imported	-	-	-	1	3	7	8
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Tinned Hams	-	-	-	1	1	10	11
Canned Meat	-	-	-	13	2	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork: English	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fats	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sausages	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Fish	43	2	-	3	2	5	14
Fruit	597	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cereal	47	-	-	-	1	20	12
Milk	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1,023	-	-	-	-	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup	145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	67	3	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	3	30	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
<u>TOTAL :-</u>	2,171	41	1	7	-	27	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 151 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, and the results are summarised overleaf:-

(c)(i) Samples - Continued -

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
125	125	-	125	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
25	25	-	25	-

Tuberculin Tested (Raw) Milk

No. of samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory:	Unsatisfactory:	Satis:	Unsatis:
1	1	-	-	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

The following licences for the sale of designated milks, granted by the Dorking Urban District Council, were in operation during the year:-

(a) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Dealer's licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 10
Supplementary licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk 3

(b) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 9
Dealer's licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 10
Supplementary licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk 3
Supplementary licence to sell "Sterilised" milk 2

(iii) The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, replace and consolidate with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

(iii) The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 - Contd.

While the new Regulations introduced several changes, the one which really concerned this district was that from 1st January, 1961, the Food and Drugs Authority (i.e. the Surrey County Council) became the authority responsible for the issue of all dealer's licences, other than those issued by the Minister. Further, the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations would be carried out by persons authorised by the County Council.

The County Council, however, considered the possibility of requesting the County District Authorities concerned to allow their Public Health Inspectorate to continue for the time being to do inspection and sampling work in connection with the Regulations, as agents of the County Medical Officer, under appropriate working arrangements.

A meeting for informal discussion at officer level was held at County Hall in November.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and two licences were issued to applicants subject to a condition that they should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 to 1957

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of food to the Public:

The 1960 Regulations, which amended and consolidated the 1955 to 1957 Regulations, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960.

There was a slight increase in the number of visits made in connection with food hygiene, but, I am pleased to record, no increase in the number of contraventions noted.

Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of food to the Public: - continued

Food shops continue to be modernised, and it may well be that the improvements in food hygiene which have taken place have been effected from a commercial rather than a public health aspect. Provided, however, that the ultimate outcome is satisfactory, we should not worry unduly on this score.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO.	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried forward 31.12.59.	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.60.
5	1	-	1	-
6	5	1	3	3
8	3	-	2	1
14	1	-	1	-
15	1	1	2	-
16	5	6	5	6
17	1	-	1	-
18	2	-	1	1
19	7	2	3	6
20	1	-	1	-
21	1	-	-	1
23	5	4	3	6
24	-	1	1	-
25	1	-	1	-

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only):-

Bread and Cake shops	
(including premises with bakehouses)	9
Butchers	14
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	14

c/f 44

1. Food Hygiene - continued -

	b/f	44
Grocers		55
Sweet Confectioners		23
Vegetarian Stores		1
Food Manufactories		4
Catering Establishments:-		
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	32	
Public Houses and Hotels	40	
Office and Works Canteens	20	
Private Schools and Children's Homes	7	
School Canteens	14	
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6	
Clubs	6	
Students' Hostel	1	
		<u>126</u>
Total :-		<u>253</u>

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages	15
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	13
Storage and sale of ice-cream	98
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to buy prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows :-

Number of Dairies	3
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	10

Under Regulations 8(1) of the 1959 Regulations the registration of distributors whose premises are outside the Urban District is no longer required, but it is known that six such distributors are trading within the area.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 128 visits - twice as many as last year - were made for the purposes of this Act. Although still not an adequate number, in view of the total of 389 shops in the district, the increase was achieved despite being one inspector short for the first three months of the year, and the pressure of work in other directions, notably on caravan sites.

Shop improvements continued to be effected, and the opportunity was taken, at the stage when plans were submitted, of correcting any deficiencies in sanitary facilities, ventilation, and lighting. There was no necessity for the service of notices.

The Register of Shops totals 389 premises (including licensed premises) as set out overleaf. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold:

Shops Act - continued -

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	8
Books	2
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	10
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	11
Bread and Cakes	7
Butchers	14
Caravan Accessories	2
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	3
Cycle Repairs	1
Decorator's Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	9
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical Goods, Radio & Television	10
Fancy Goods	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	3
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	8
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	13
Grocers	34
Grocers and General Stores	19
Hairdressers	17
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware & Builder's Sundries	10
Jewellers	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicle and Accessories	12
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	17
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	2
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	32
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles & Toys	3
Supermarket	1
Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	13
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	4
Wool Shops	3
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1

AIR POLLUTION

The problem of the emission of oil smut from the North Holmwood Brickworks continued to exercise the attention of the department, as well as being a subject of discussion at practically every meeting of the Public Health Committee.

Early in 1960 the Council received a petition from North Holmwood residents asking that action should be taken under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. After careful consideration, it was pointed out that (a) there was first the difficulty of proof of an emission at any given time in such quantities as to constitute a nuisance; (b) the fact that even if it were possible to establish such proof and to institute proceedings, the Council were aware that the Brick Company could produce evidence that the best practicable means had been employed to prevent the alleged nuisance, and other methods were being tried to improve the position; and (c) that it would be unwise to take action which might result in a cessation of the helpful co-operation which was taking place.

The quantity of smut emitted varied considerably, and there were spells when no cause for complaint could be noted. The last recorded obviously heavy emission was for a short period one day in early May, 1960. Throughout the rest of the year there seemed to be definite improvement. Such smuts as did fall were smaller and apparently had less effect on vegetation. Another factor was that for long periods the wind direction was such that houses and gardens were out of the line of possible fall-out.

In April, 1960, when a questionnaire was received from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, concerning smuts from chimneys of oil fired plants, the opportunity was taken to bring the North Holmwood works to the notice of the Department, and it was later suggested that an approach to the firm might result in some useful data being obtained. No further information was received on this point.

Meanwhile, the Brick Company continued throughout the year with their trials of various methods. The maintenance of a higher oil temperature prior to injection, the use of different fuel oils with lower sulphur content, and powder injection into kiln exhaust gases, were some of the steps taken in the firm's endeavours to eliminate the formation of smuts.

CARAVAN SITES

Throughout my twenty-eight years in the service of the Council, the subject of camping sites and moveable dwellings has always taken up quite a high proportion of my time, due to the presence, throughout the whole of that period, of the number of caravan and camping sites, as well as isolated caravans in that part of the Box Hill area which is in the urban district and situated to the east of the section administered by the Box Hill Management Committee on behalf of the National Trust.

During 1960, the pre-occupation with this subject increased, for years of comment by local government and professional organisations on the inadequacies of the Public Health and Planning Acts to deal with the problems created by caravans, and the report by Sir Arton Wilson on "Caravans as Homes" culminated in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which received Royal Assent on the 29th July, 1960, and came into force one month later.

The Minister, in Circular 42/60, dated 19th August, 1960, stated :-

"The Act confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. As well as strengthening the powers of planning authorities it introduces a new licensing system, which will be administered by county borough and county district councils. It is essential, in the Minister's view, which was endorsed by Parliament, that these powers should be used in a positive way. He considers that the aim should be to secure that all caravan sites, whether residential or holiday sites, are properly equipped and run: that sites are not allowed in the wrong places but are allowed in acceptable places, and that planning permission is not withheld on principle but only where there is some definite planning objection: that permission is given on a long term or permanent basis unless there is some definite reason against this: and that where sites have to be run down or numbers have to be reduced this is done with due regard to avoidance of hardship."

Sections 13 to 20 of the new Act, being concerned with existing sites, were those which called for immediate action, for the occupiers of such sites were required to apply for site licences within two months (i.e. before 29th October, 1960), and pending the review thus necessitated, there was a restriction on increases in the number of caravans.

Caravan Sites - continued -

The existing sites for which applications for site licences were received fell into the following categories :-

- (a) Sites with planning permission
 - (i) Permanent - 1
 - (ii) Restricted - Nil
- (b) Sites without a specific planning permission but with a claim to "existing use" rights - 25
- (c) Existing sites with neither planning permission nor a claim to "existing use" rights - 1

In accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Act, the applications from categories (b) and (c) above were transmitted to the local planning authority for their consideration on planning grounds, and at the end of December consultations took place between the officers of the County Council and of the Urban District Council in respect of the sites concerned.

HOUSING ACTS

(a) CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

During the period under review Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of the two areas declared as Clearance Areas in 1959 - Lincoln Road and Falkland Road. In each case the order included other properties for the purposes of Section 43(2) of the Housing Act.1957.

Local Inquiries were held in September (in respect of Lincoln Road) and December (Falkland Road). The Minister confirmed the Lincoln Road Order in December, 1960, with modification relating to "grey" land only.

In all 39 families, comprising 127 persons, were displaced during the year from properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders, 36 of these families being from unfit houses, and 27 houses were demolished.

Owing to the nature of the accommodation available, rehousing had to be on a selective basis, to ensure that the best possible use was made of the new houses, flats and maisonettes provided. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of suitable dwelling units for elderly couples or single persons, there still remained a considerable number of this type of occupier in the Church Gardens area - the second to be declared as a Clearance Area in the course of the five year programme.

(b) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

The following properties were dealt with :-

Houses demolished as result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957)	-	1
Unfit houses closed (Section 16(4))	-	2
Parts of buildings closed (Section 18)	-	1
Unfit houses made fit :-		
(a) After informal action	-	16
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	-	16

RENT ACT, 1957

As is obvious from the following summary, the number of tenants who sought to avail themselves of the provisions of this Act was negligible.

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered - 1st January to 31st December, 1960.

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates 2
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates
 - (a) in respect of some but not all defects 2
 - (b) in respect of all defects Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule 1
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued 1

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates Nil
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. Nil
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority Nil

PEST CONTROL

Complaints relating to rodents and insect pests were approximately on the same level as last year. Dealing with these, together with the inspection work which has to be carried out to maintain a ceaseless campaign against rats and mice, kept the Council's operator fully employed.

1. RATS AND MICE -

The details submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are as follows :-

Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cult- ural.
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All Others (including Business Premises)	(4) TOTAL of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s. District	10	6770	874	7654	29
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	126	30	158	1
(b) Survey under the Act	7	1082	58	1147	9
(c) Otherwise	2	513	340	855	14
3. Total inspections - including re-inspections	22	3982	1513	5517	54
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec.2.) found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	6	393	23	422	5
(b) Mice { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	42	19	61	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4.) treated by L.A.	6	435	42	483	5
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	11	527	60	598	13
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Works	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following Notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	84, involving 314 premises.				

Rats and Mice - continued -

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments :-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Hotels	1
School Canteens'	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Bugs:

Two Council houses were found to need treatment. Fortunately the infestations were not heavy, only one room being affected in each house.

Treatment was by spraying with insecticide.

(b) Fleas:

Infestations of fleas in two private houses and three Council houses were treated by the use of insecticide.

(c) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, one hostel, a convent, two houses, an old peoples' home, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, 35 visits were made, during which the treatments and re-treatments of rooms numbered 127 - an appreciable reduction on the previous year. Treatment of the other premises mentioned involved 37 visits and 103 room treatments and retreatments.

(d) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ant):

12 visits were made to an hotel, involving 24 room treatments and re-treatments, - less than one-third the number necessary last year.

(e) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 17 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at one school canteen, two hostels, one shop, two Council houses and two private houses.

(f) Euophryum confine (Broun):

Treatment and advice against this wood boring weevil was given at one private house where the infestation is gradually decreasing.

(g) Mosquitoes:

One pond was sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

Insect Pests - continued -

(h) Bees:

Although the general policy of the department is to refer complaints about bee swarms to beekeepers who are known to be willing to collect such swarms, the early summer produced a number of instances of bees swarming into tile hanging, disused chimneys and similar places from which they could not be extracted by normal methods.

Fourteen such cases were dealt with by the department.

(i) Wasps:

The number of wasps' nests reported as requiring attention was 224.

(j) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority eight school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepares school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention.

A heavy infestation in a church, originating in the steeple, was also dealt with successfully.

(k) Furniture Beetle:

Affected woodwork was treated in two rooms in a Council house. Advice was given in other cases.

(l) Clover Mite:

External walls of seven Council Houses were sprayed.

(m) Mill Moth Maggots:

One visit was made to a hostel to treat an infestation in the kitchen.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year six visits of enquiry were carried out in respect of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the District. In addition, sixteen visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries, and three in connection with disinfection.

One garden shelter was disinfected after the removal of a T.B. case.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

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